

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.
FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.
New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.
FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNEL.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

By all the gods of high Olympus, who sat cross-legged on the clouds and drank nectar, vulgarly supposed to be mint juleps! By all these respectable but used up people, we repeat, the thing is done, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, has got a nomination. The seceders from the seceders, the bolters from the bolters, the immortal Stockton once said and Amboy, which Commodore Stockton once said he carried in his breeches pocket, has nominated Stockton and Rayner for President and Vice-President. Sound the hew-gag and strike the ton-jon, and go it generally.

Marvellous and much to be admired is the economy of the solar system, composed of respectable and full grown planets, several satellites, and innumerable fragmentary affairs, known as asteroids, some of which are gravely supposed to be as large as a piece of chalk. Serious, sober and most learned stargazers assure us that these asteroids are the result of the explosion of former worlds, the several portions of which have set up on their own hook, and keep going around in the most extensive orbits, with as much planetary complacency as though they really possessed the standing of sovereign and integral members of the solar confederacy.

Marvellous also, is the system of little parties and fragments of parties, political asteroids, which, since the dissolution—the grand explosion of the old whig party, have set up on their own account and keep wheeling around trying to convey the impression that they really constitute regular members of the political system. Divided and sub-divided—bolted and rebolted—ground down and broken up, little fellow is down on his neighbouring little fellow, but all are alike animated with an insane desire to knock their attenuated noses against the great body of Democracy. And on each little fragment rides a little clique of very great men, who are bound to achieve immortality. Verily it is an extensive world.

First, there are some portions of the old Whig known and incomprehensible way, there still is an old Whig party, whose strength is latent, like the fire in a gun-flint, and which portions of said party, through the National Intelligencer and other organs, talk of a unity and nationality, on a small scale, which, notoriously, that party had long since ceased to possess, and the want of which led to its dissolution. The object of some of these leaders, in trying to keep this idea up at the South, is to get the old line Whigs who cannot go the Know-Nothing stripe, as such, into a Whig Convention, the action of which will turn them over to Fillmore and Donelson. This move will be very partially successful. A great many old line Whigs at the South will reason in a common sense way, that, if they wanted to go over to the Know-Nothings, they could have done so without this machinery to transfer them, and besides that, when so transferred, they could really exert no influence as against the real enemy, the Northern Free Soil coalition, who can only be effectually put down by means of the National Democracy.

Then comes the know-nothing movement of last year, at Philadelphia, which split into fragments, virtually Northern and Southern, twelfth-section and anti-twelfth-section; then again this year, after yielding the twelfth section, it still keeps split, and is now distinctly divided into "North Americans" and "South Americans." And now we find the North Americans again split up on Banks and Johnson, and Stockton and Rayner.

Again there are the Republicans, who are in session at Philadelphia, who will probably go for Banks and Johnson, although some, perhaps, won't, but will start another fragment along with the "Know Somethings" or Seward men proper.

The whole thing is one grand muddle, but amid all the noise and confusion rises up one cry, "down with the Democracy!"

Now, the question for Southern men really seems to narrow itself down to a choice between the Democratic party on its known grounds, distinctly laid down platform, national and unbroken organization, unobjectionable and able candidates, or a union with some fragment of the opposition, the main object all forms of opposition being opposition to the Democratic party, because of its strong and unequivocal commitment to the rights and interests of the South. There are old line whigs left high and dry by the desertion of their party, who may not like the idea of joining with their old opponents; but then, after these gentlemen have fully surveyed the field, we think that as national men and as Southern men, they will see that co-operation with the Democrats is not simply the best, but the only course left them to pursue, with any prospect of safety to the South. At the North every body sees that anti-Nebraskaism and every other form of anti-Southernism has swallowed up know-nothingism. "The border ruffians," the "slave-drivers," the "pro-slavery Democracy," and all that sort of thing come in for the great volume of denunciation, and the "paramount obligations," as the Greensboro convention elegantly called the know-nothing principles, are no where, except where they can be used as a sham or humbug.

The advice by the Emu from Havre, represent the excitement at Paris as very great on account of the reception of Fillmore as Nicaraguan Minister, involving as it does the recognition of the Rivas-Walker Government. A European intervention is talked of. These good people who change their own government so often take a heap of unnecessary trouble over other people's business. They say that Walker's success in Nicaragua is another "triumph of Democracy." Suppose it is. What is that to them? Have they any more right to find fault with a triumph of Democracy, than the United States Government would have had to interfere with the establishment of Louis Napoleon's empire, which is a standing triumph of absolutism and bad faith combined. A structure of despotic authority built upon the ruins of republicanism, and in spite of the most solemn oaths to maintain a republican constitution in France. Verily, now is the rampant time of the tyrants.

Coroner A. A. Hartsfield, held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Wm. Cumber, aged about 25 years, a resident of Masonboro Sound, who got drowned on Sunday morning last, while in bathing. Verdict of the jury—Accidental drowning.

The deceased left a destitute family, consisting of a widow and four orphan children. After holding the inquest, the members of the jury contributed each \$1 to relieve the immediate necessities of the family.—Daily Journal 17th inst.

San Francisco is assuredly a strange place and the emporium of a strange State. At one time we see brazen villainy unwhipped of what is called justice, and the gamblers and desperadoes dominant. At another time insulted public opinion rouses itself to take a terrible retribution, and what the Courts will not do, the people do for themselves, sternly and quietly, and without respect to what are called authorities, though with all respect to the forms and, we believe, to the spirit of justice.

Recent events have drawn out the old Vigilance Committee once more. About the 12th of last month, James P. Casey, a notorious character, a former inmate of the Sing Sing Penitentiary, in the State of New York, and one of the leading bullies and gamblers in San Francisco, shot down, in the public street in that city, James King, of William, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, a gentleman very much beloved and respected. The people were under the belief that by some of the legal chicanery, too common there, he would escape. They organized to the number of 2,500 men, armed with guns, bayonets and revolvers, and having several pieces of artillery, took Casey from jail for trial by a popular tribunal, and he, with Cora, the murderer of General Richardson, have been tried and executed.

The Vigilance Committee express their determination to rid the city and the State of corrupt officials and dangerous characters generally, and the press, the pulpit, and the theatres, even, sanction the movement.

THE PROGRESS OF THE COALITION.—To-day the Republican Convention assembled at Philadelphia. It will nominate Fremont for the Presidency, if the arrival of certain Western men, who know Fremont as he is, not as he himself, and his father-in-law, Benton, have represented him, does not knock his nomination in the head. Judge McLean stands no chance, poor fellow. Banks is willing to accept, but then Banks never transposed over the mountains in company with Kit Carson, as Fremont has done, with the advantage of telling his own story, a la Julius Caesar.

Now, the game in regard to the nomination of the Black Republicans and the Know Nothing Republicans requires a considerable amount of dexterous rascality to play it out with any showing at all for success, and it is still harder to arrange properly, since both parties know, and knowing, distrust each other, as they have a just right.

The thing operates a little in this way: Some time ago—that is, before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention—the Black Republicans, including Greeley and his crowd, felt quite saucy and confident, thinking, or affecting to think, they despised, or affected to despise, the organization known as the North American. They were affected to return the compliment, while they kept up a big bragging of their own strength. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. The harmony of the Democratic party, its spirit and enthusiasm, as well as the great strength of the ticket presented, has shown the leaders of the various factions at the North the necessity of coming together to prevent a total demolition, even in their own strongholds.

But the fun of the thing is that Greeley and Seward had ostensibly pitched into the Know-Nothings, and the Know-Nothings had ostensibly pitched into Greeley and Seward, although, to be sure, now elected by the order to the New York Legislature, were the means of sending Seward back to the United States Senate. In the proposed open coalition, the thing is how to do it so as to take in the largest number of people. Last week the "North Americans" met in New York, and this week the Republicans met in Philadelphia. After having talked so hard of each other, the allies could neither of them consent to take from the other a candidate at second-hand, so the Greeleyites proposed to the Know-Nothings to suspend a nomination until the Republicans could get together, and then they could nominate simultaneously, neither apparently yielding to the other, as, no doubt, will be the actual result, for the Know-Nothing bolters have suspended making any nomination until the present time, and the Republican Convention is now in session.

This thing being arranged, the cards being shuffled to the satisfaction of the players, then will commence the business of playing the game of deception. The whole force of the order will be brought to bear to bring up men to the support of Fremont, Banks, or whosoever the candidate may be, while the other wing of the coalition will put every engine to work to rope in the outside opposition to the South. By an affectation of respect and sympathy for foreigners, it is hoped that Greeley can even get some portion of the foreign vote to go for a man supported by their bitter revilers, and this is mainly the reason why Greeley has got a postponement of the nomination by the Northern Know Nothing Convention, so that the republicans, whatever they might do in fact, might avoid the appearance of taking up a Know Nothing Candidate. Upon the whole this is a programme worthy of its framers, and one which can hardly fail to attract the attention of the South.—Heterogeneous, discordant and unprincipled, it has no bond of union but a common opposition to the South, and a common desire to defeat the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Among the strange conjunctions which these strange times and events have conspired to produce, is the alliance, for the time being, of two great rascals, Bennett and Greeley, both of whom go bodily for Fremont, upon the score of availability. What Fremont has done, as a statesman, no man can tell. What qualities he has exhibited, evincing any capacity for the Presidency, it would be difficult to imagine. That he is a man of courage and great endurance, is beyond a question, for he had the recklessness to take Tom Benton for a father-in-law, and has neither committed suicide nor died under the infliction. He has traversed the Rocky Mountains with more recklessness of danger than regard for the interests of science, having got his parties entangled repeatedly, and lost more men than any other explorer, by starting out on his expeditions at improper seasons.—Gentlemen who know, assure us that his Miraposa grant of land is, like most other things connected with him, a humbug. Fabulous as are the estimates placed upon it, he could not raise fifty thousand dollars by the pledge of the whole of it in San Francisco. In all these calculations, poor Fillmore never seems to be counted. But he will come up yet by reviving his "Eric letter." That is a strong abolition card.

We are requested to state that Jno. N. Stallings, Esq., by request, will deliver the Oration at Kenansville on the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence. Wm. J. Houston, Esq., will read the National and Kedar Bryan, Esq., the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The public are invited.

Burning of the Indiana Penitentiary.
LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The Indiana State Penitentiary at Jeffersonville was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss of the State and of Mr. Patterson, the lessee, is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Latest from Kansas.
St. Louis, June 17.—A letter to the Republican from Captain Pate, dated Kansas city, 12th, reports comparative quiet in the Territory, and no fighting. The United States troops were disbanding unlawful military bodies.

From the Daily Journal, 16th inst.
On Wednesday next, the 18th inst., a general Convention of the stockholders in the W. C. & R. R. Co., is to be held in this place. The near approach of the time of meeting has called our attention to the subject more particularly, and we have, therefore, taken the liberty of offering a few suggestions for the consideration of all who feel an interest in the great work intended to connect us with the West, under which designation may certainly be included all who take an interest in the prosperity of the town of Wilmington.

It would seem to us that the first object is to have the road in some way, so that the produce and trade can and will reach this point; and that the second object is, not simply to have the road reach us, but to have it reach us in the manner and direction most pleasing to ourselves. It is surely our interest to sacrifice minor or secondary objects or considerations to the primary or more important one of securing the road and its advantages. In plain terms, we would like the road to come direct to town; and, all things being equal, would much prefer its so coming to its making a junction with the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. But all things are not equal. The difference in expense is very considerable; sufficient, we begin to think, to decide the question of success or failure.

Let us look the thing in the face. If it turns out that by connecting with the Manchester Railroad we can build the new road, and that we cannot do it by trying to come direct to town, is it not our duty and our interest to go for the practicable plan, rather than, by grasping at more than we can get, run the risk of losing all? We think it is. From the information we possess, and some little knowledge of the route and of the people along it, we are inclined to believe that, with the town's subscription already authorized, the road can be built from Whitesville, and that it hardly can be built on the preferred route, coming direct to town. We should be happy to be better informed in regard to the latter statement, if we are in error. It would give us pleasure to know that things are so favorable as to hold out a prospect for speedy operations on the direct route; but unfortunately we have no expectation of receiving such information.

The corporate subscription of \$200,000 was authorized upon the understanding that it was to be made upon condition of the road coming direct to town. It is a question how far this restriction is to be insisted upon, should a different state of things arise, or new lights be presented.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Guion, the energetic president of the Company, with the other officers, who will be here on Wednesday, will be able to throw light upon many points of which we are now ignorant, and in the meantime it is well that the public attention should be called to some matters which may come before it, and which may have an important bearing upon the prosperity of the town. It is the rivalry of the two roads, the one of which is the rival of the other, that we have thrown these few paragraphs together, rather as suggestions than as arguments or deductions, and without knowing whether they will meet the views of our citizens generally. If they lead to investigation and a comparing of notes upon a matter of vital importance, their end will be fully answered.

The general meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company convened this forenoon, in the Court-house in this place, and organized by calling Gen. Alfred Dockery to the chair, and appointing Henry Nutt and George R. French, Esqs., of Wilmington, secretaries. The secretaries were constituted a committee to ascertain the amount of stock present, personally or by proxy. 7269 shares of stock represented personally or by proxy.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

The Railroad Stockholders Meeting.

Yesterday, after our hour of going to press, the Report of the President and Directors of the W. C. & R. R. Co. was read and received. The report, after stating the position of the Company, substantially submits the two alternatives submitted by Mr. Guion to the town meeting of last night. A committee of nine was raised to examine and report upon the report of the President and Directors. That committee this morning reported, referring the matter generally back to the stockholders, accompanied by an expression of their confidence in the President and Directors, and recommending that authority be given to commence work on the west side of the Cape Fear at Walker's Ferry, or in case that should not be practicable, to make an arrangement with the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, provided a satisfactory arrangement can be made with that company.

The real matter at issue this morning, in fact the turning point of the meeting with regard to the town subscription, which was made with the express understanding that the road was to be brought into the town of Wilmington, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and not to be called for until six hundred thousand dollars were subscribed by other parties. Mr. Parsley, on behalf of the present town authorities, contends that this subscription is not binding unless all its conditions are fulfilled, and is therefore not applicable to a road starting from either Whitesville or Walker's Ferry, or demandable in any case until the requisite outside subscription of six hundred thousand dollars be made. Mr. Parsley seems to be of the opinion that it is not competent for the Commissioners to make this subscription unconditional, without going back to a popular vote for authority. Things begin to look squally for the road. [Daily Journal of yesterday.]

Messrs. Douglas and Orr.

It having been understood that Hon. S. A. Douglas and Hon. James L. Orr had accepted invitations to attend and address a Democratic Ratification Meeting at Charleston on the 19th inst., in which event they were expected to pass through this place last evening, a committee of Democratic Citizens were in attendance at the cars to meet these distinguished advocates of the rights of the States, and express to them the earnest desire and request of the Democratic Citizens, and other citizens too, of this section to meet with them, and hear from them upon the important questions which now occupy the public mind throughout the country.

Neither gentleman arrived. The disappointment is accounted for by the following advertisement in the Charleston Courier of yesterday:

Telegraphic intelligence having received of the illness of Messrs. Douglas and Orr, the Democratic Ratification Meeting is postponed until Thursday, the 26th inst. [Daily Journal of yesterday.]

We learn by telegraph, that the Black Republicans at Philadelphia carried out the programme Wednesday by nominating Banks and Johnson for President and Vice President, the same persons having already been nominated by the "North Americans" at New York. So the thing goes.

We claim no credit for prescience or extra discernment in having foretold this whole arrangement. The thing was too evidently working for some time past to admit of any mistake about it.—Now comes the time for playing out the hands which these political gamblers have dealt themselves. We shall see strange manoeuvres.

WHAT NEXT?—The Paris Pays says: "Prussia has decided upon the creation of a naval station on the coast of America, with a view to protect German emigrants across the Atlantic. The German government has adopted a similar resolution, and a squadron of three vessels is about to be armed at Trieste, to form an Austrian station on the American shores. This is the first time that the German powers have sent out armaments of the kind, and the innovation deserves attention."

Inasmuch as the United States maintain a naval force in the Mediterranean, which is strictly a European, or, at least, an old world sea, politically belonging to Europe, we suppose that no objection can be made to the Austrian or Prussian government establishing a station on this side of the Atlantic, although we are somewhat puzzled to know on what part of the American shores it is to be established.—Are our amiable cousins, the English, going to grant them room in Canada, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, or the West Indies, or are they going to filibuster a station or protectorate somewhere towards the isthmus? We shall see what we shall see, and so will they, too—see sights some of these times.

A most remarkable intense and intensely remarkable interest appears to have been suddenly awakened on American affairs in the breasts of European cabinets, and with it a great desire is manifested to have a force near our coasts to "watch" us. Perhaps we will bear watching, but not the watching of these good people.

Little Denmark, they say, is putting her navy into a state of efficiency. We look for her to be sending out a force to her station at St. Thomas or somewhere else. The time to which the treaty was extended expires this month, to-morrow or next day, we think, and the United States, after that, will refuse to permit any Sound Dues to be exacted from her vessels entering the Baltic. Things look sort of equally, but the end of such squalls is at hand. European bullying on American waters must cease, because it cannot any longer be tolerated.

It would seem as though our amiable friend, John Bull, was subject to periodical fits of excitement with reference to American affairs. The advances by the Arabia represent this excitement as being considerably increased by the news of the reception of Fillmore by our government. Some of the papers talk about sending out the Earl of Elgin as Minister to Washington as the last chance of averting war.

If the reception of Fillmore creates such a hubbub in England, it is reasonable to suppose that the dismissal of Crampin will arouse a perfect tornado, for the public mind there seems rather inclined that way when American matters are before it. If any war arises, however, although it may be immediately charged upon this or that temporary and comparatively trifling circumstance, its real causes will lie deeper, as, indeed, they always do. There are deeper causes, there are mutual jealousies, there are the rivalries of trade, the susceptibilities of an old power finding the sceptre passing from his grasp, opposed to the active, and, truth to tell, somewhat aggressive spirit of youthful empire, heartily sick of the intermeddling of monarchical Europe, especially of England. The control of commerce and of shipping is rapidly passing into American hands, and with it the power and the influence incident to such control. A predominance on the American isthmus is now one of the great points aimed at. It becomes every day of more and more vital importance to this country, in view of her expanding trade upon the Pacific, which connects our extreme Western States with China and the Indies. England is, of course, anxious to secure as many advantages for herself, and to throw as many impediments as possible in the way of her rival. If war does arise, it will really spring from conflicting projects and views of interest, and not from any mere diplomatic quarrel, whatever apparent importance may be attached to this latter, on either side of the Atlantic.

Deeply as the occurrence of war is to be deprecated, and immense as must be the injury it is calculated to inflict, upon both countries, it is useless to disguise the fact that the public mind of both nations is becoming familiarized with the idea, and that a state of feeling has arisen which renders the advent of actual hostilities a thing no longer to be regarded as impossible. Since 1812 the countries have not drifted so near to the brink of war. We trust yet that there will be nothing of the kind. The chances are still large on the side of peace, but it is useless to disguise the fact that there are chances for contrary results, and of such a character as require that they should be taken into the calculation. Would to God that we had a Congress united upon something, a Congress capable of appreciating the real wants and providing for the real security of the country, instead of engaging in attacks upon portions of the States, or portions of the population of all the States, using the elements of national weakness and distraction, to promote their own ends of petty advancement. We are not prepared as we ought to be, and our evident weakness in preparation, more apparent than real, we confess, tends to the adoption of an aggressive tone and the maintenance of an unyielding attitude by our opponents.

The Columbia Times.

This paper, we notice by an extract in the Herald, says something about the Wilmington Journal.—What position it may claim for itself is a matter of the smallest sort of importance to us. What position it may really take, if it really takes any position, will be of the very smallest importance in the decision of the question as to how South Carolina will cast her vote for President and Vice President. As sure as that State is called upon to cast her vote, just so sure will she cast it for Buchanan and Breckinridge. We know something about the South Carolina press, and we know that all that is worth counting or classing as Democratic, will go for the Democratic nominees. We never said that the times was the organ of the American party or any other party. It belonged to that side, however, as long as there was the slightest chance of building up such a thing in the Palmetto State, and when this thing fell through, it dropped down to a secret enemy to the Democracy, under the guise of a sort of friendship. But it was the organ of the Know-Nothing authorities of Columbia, and their pet in the affair with Dr. Gibbs, and it never omits an opportunity, now, of hitting a side-blow at the Democratic party. It may be perfectly sincere in calling itself a Democratic paper, and, in doing so, nobody will interfere with it by presuming to do the same thing for it.

WHO ARE THEY?—Under the heading of "Southern Delegates to the Convention," the Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday evening says, that it, or its editor, received calls that morning from several gentlemen, members of the Kentucky delegation to the [Black Republican] Convention, now meeting in that city. It learns also, that not only Kentucky, but Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, will be represented at the Convention. Who are the Black Republicans who would have the unblushing impudence to pretend to represent any body in North Carolina? Shall we have their names? Among the leaders present at that Convention, or at least in the city on Monday, were Thurlow Weed and Speaker Banks, the nominees of the "North Americans"; Raymond, of New York; Greeley's "little villain"; Washburn, of Maine; Moses Kimball, of Boston, and a heap of others of the same sort.

Mr. FILLMORE ACCEPTS.—In a letter dated, Paris, May 21st, 1856, Mr. Fillmore replies to the letter of A. H. H. Stuart and others, of Feb. 26th, appraising him of his nomination. Mr. Fillmore approves the general objects of the party which has nominated him, and cheerfully accepts its nomination, of course pledging himself, if elected, to do the best he can as President. The following is his letter, in which but one thing is apparent, that he talks as a member of the order, and says nothing of the great issues which divide this country:—

Paris, May 21st, 1856.
Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that of Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice-Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice on my way from my trip, and the duplicate, mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for my apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to devote myself to my private life. But I have been taken to active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country.—Beyond this I deemed it improper for me to interfere. But this unsolicited and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, approving, as I do, of the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination without waiting to enquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens in every part of the Union who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first years of its existence; and, if possible, to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it delights the Monarchists of Europe, gives every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union, which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to re-affirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my opinion, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and worthy of the adoption, support and supply of an enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathers of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and, with the blessings of Divine Providence, hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe, has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to commend the results of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Alex. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erasmus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, Wm. J. Eames, Ephraim Marsh, Committee.

Arrival of the George Law.

New York, June 13.—The steamer George Law arrived here at six o'clock this evening. She left Apia on the 4th, and brings California dates to the 21st, and nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

The steamer John Stevens brought down nearly \$2,300,000 in gold.

The outward bound passengers per George Law left Panama on the 31st of May in the steamer Golden Gate.

The steamer Golden Gate, with the New York passengers of April 20th, had not arrived at San Francisco when the John S. Stevens sailed, and was six days overdue.

The British steamer Hermes was lying at Aspinwall.

The brig Quadratus went ashore on Coosa Bay on the 4th ult., and Mr. Simpson of San Francisco, and Mrs. Macdonald and child were drowned in attempting to reach the shore.

The California boats were very dull. Galleo and Haxall flour was selling at \$14 50; Meal \$18 50; Hams 14 cts.; Butter 45 cts.; Lard 17 1/2 cts.

Murder of Mr. King.
The business houses were all closed on the afternoon of the 20th, in consequence of the excitement caused by the murder of Mr. King.

Casey, who murdered King, was a member of the Board of Supervisors and the editor of the Sunday Times.

The attack of the Vigilance Committee upon the jail was made in military order, with a force of twenty-five hundred men. They surrounded the prison and pointed a brass eighteen pounder at the door. When all was ready for the assault, the committee made a formal demand on the Sheriff for the surrender of the jail, and the Sheriff being totally unprepared, surrendered immediately. The prisoners Casey and Cora were then taken out by the committee, and carried to their headquarters.

As soon as the death of Wm. King was announced the bells of the city were tolled, the stores closed and all business suspended.

The fronts of most of the buildings were also draped in mourning, and a most intense feeling of excitement pervaded all classes of the community.

The two prisoners Casey and Cora were then tried before the Revolutionary Tribunal of twenty-two persons, and sentenced to be hung. They were to be executed the day following the funeral of Mr. King.

The excitement touching this affair extended throughout the State. One thousand armed men in the interior were said to be ready to hasten to the assistance of the revolutionists in the city.

Shipwreck and Frightful Loss of Life.
HALIFAX, June 14th.—The ship Pallas, from Cork for Quebec with 120 passengers, went ashore and struck on St. Paul's Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, when the passengers being panic stricken overloaded the boats, which sunk, with seventy-two persons, all of whom were drowned. The remainder of the passengers were saved.

The Congressional Committee.
St. Louis, June 13.—Mr. Howard of the Kansas Commission, and Messrs. Hanscom, Lord, Townsend, and Upton, officers of the Commission, arrived last evening in the steamer Polar Star, from Kansas.—They start for the East to-morrow. When they left large bodies of Missourians were pouring into the territory, determined on fighting, and Free State men were mustering, equally anxious for battle.

Later from Havana and Key West.
CHARLESTON, June 13.—The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, from Havana, and Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived at this port. Her advice are not important. The ship Daniel, from N. York for New Orleans, ran on Loo Key during the night, but was got off by wreckers, and requires no repairs. She would sail when the salvage was paid.

Pursuant to a call of the Mayor of the Town of Wilmington, the citizens of Wilmington, feeling an interest in the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, met at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, June 18th, 1856. In the absence of the Mayor, the meeting was called by Dr. Thomas H. Wright to the Chair and appointing James Fulton Secretary.

The Chairman stated that having been unexpectedly called to prison, and not having attended the meetings of Stockholders during the week, he was comparatively unacquainted with the questions like to come before the meeting and would be pleased if some gentleman more fully cognizant of the matter would explain it to the meeting.

A call was made upon Haywood W. Guion, Esq., President of the Company, who directed the value of the proposed work as a commercial road to bring freight and produce to this market,—of its immense prospective advantages,—of the resources it would develop and of its ultimate and certain extension to the Tennessee line, giving us a communication with the system of public works in the valley of the great West.

He said there were now two projects or propositions on hand for the furtherance of the work, and the thing was narrowed down to one of the two, and these, or no road. First, to commence the work at Walker's Ferry, seven miles from town, on the west bank of the river, and by doing so, the \$200,000 subscribed by town, what was and would be done on the line of the road, in making, in the endorsement of the State, would build the road to the Pee Dee. Then from the Pee Dee to the town of Charlotte would have to be built and the town of Wilmington would again be expected to come to the assistance of the work and contribute towards the building of that part; the company subsequently to build the portion of the Road between Walker's Ferry and Wilmington. Secondly, if the town would authorize her subscription to be applied on the route to Whitesville, and the Wilmington and Manchester and its friends would give a similar amount of \$200,000, the road could be built without making any further call upon Wilmington.

George Davis, Esq. of Wilmington, spoke with reference to the alternatives presented by Mr. Guion, although much preferring a terminus within the limits of the town, he was forced to be of the opinion that it was not now practicable, and without liking the idea of a Manchester Rail Road connection at Whitesville, he believed such connection to be the best under the circumstances, and preferable to a permanent stopping of the road above town. He spoke of the heavy taxation which a subscription of \$400,000 by the town, would entail.

Gen. John Gray Bryson, of Wilmington, spoke at some length in opposition to the propriety of connection with the Manchester Rail Road, and in favour of the project of commencing from Walker's Ferry. He thought the Manchester connection would be the ruin of the Road, and went into calculations to show that the money could be raised to build the road on the other line.

Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond county, expressed the desire of the people of his section to come to Wilmington first, if a chance were afforded, but necessity would compel them to go to some market; and if they could not get an opening in this direction, they must avail themselves of an opening where they could find it. He therefore urged upon Wilmington to do her utmost in the matter, to secure a subject of so much importance to her. As for the Manchester connection, or any other project, that was for the people of Wilmington mainly to look to. The people in his section were comparatively indifferent, so that the road be built.

In order to bring the matter to a point, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That at a Town Meeting, held on the 12th of June, 1856, a resolution was passed by the citizens of Wilmington, that, in voting subscription on the 14th inst., it is not our intention to instruct, but simply to authorize a subscription of \$200,000, leaving the judgment of the Commissioners of the town the free discretion to make such subscription, if thereby the building of the W. C. & R. R. Co. is advanced, and the Cape Fear River, be secured; and, in accordance with said resolution, the Commissioners of the town did subscribe to the capital stock of the W. C. & R. R. Co. the sum of \$200,000, and at the request of said Commissioners, resolutions were passed locating the terminus of said road in the town of Wilmington, outside of Cape Fear River, and furthermore, that it having been ascertained that said resolutions prevent the commencement, at an early date, of the building of said road, and it being the ardent wish of the citizens of Wilmington, that the said resolutions be rescinded, and an early commencement of this very desirable improvement, which will add so much to the prosperity of the town.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Wilmington, rescind the resolution passed at the meeting of the 12th of June, 1856, and authorize and request the Commissioners of the town to take such course as may be necessary to admit of the said subscription being applied to the building of the W. C. & R. R. Co., commencing at the west bank of Cape Fear River, or from a point on the W. C. & R. R. Co. and pay over said subscription to the W. C. & R. Co. as they may see fit to apply it.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, and in order to give full time for deliberation, Geo. Davis, Esq., moved that the meeting adjourn until 8 o'clock next evening, and that the papers of the town be requested to publish this preamble and resolution. The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock, this Thursday evening.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Ch'm.

JAMES FULTON, Sec'y.

Meeting at Swansboro' for the Journal.

At a meeting of the citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, held in that

